

# The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1912.

## CLARK AND THE PENSION GRAB.

The position of Champ Clark on the Sherwood pension bill is one of the reasons which should cause his rejection as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. His attitude on that measure revealed the demagoguery of the man and the manner and the method in which he seeks to appeal to the American people.

No sectional view need be taken of Clark's position on the pension plunder. The United States would be an ungrateful republic indeed if it did not make reasonable provision for the old age and the infirmities of the men who fought in its defense and their families. The pension principle is sound, but it has been carried into outrageous practice. The Sherwood bill sought to add \$70,000,000 to the burden of an already unjustly overburdened people. It would have increased the cost of pensions from \$165,000,000 to \$235,000,000 every year.

Was such an increase unreasonable in the light of past appropriations? Is the present appropriation, leaving aside the increase contemplated in the Sherwood bill, unwarrantable? The records answer both interrogatories affirmatively. In 1873 James A. Garfield, an ex-major-general of the Federal army and at the time chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the House of Representatives, apologized for a pension bill he brought in from his committee. It carried \$30,000,000, and Garfield promised that that would be the "high-water mark" for pensions. President Grant, once the head of the Federal army, said in a message to Congress that \$30,000,000 was extravagant.

That was just eight years after the war had ended, when hundreds of thousands of soldiers were living who are now dead, but almost half a century afterward comes Champ Clark, the titular head of the Democratic party, which always has and now is demanding economy in the conduct of the government, and demands a pension bill calling for \$235,000,000 a year. The Senate cut the appropriation to an increase of \$15,000,000.

Champ Clark was not satisfied with the present unaffordable taxation to meet the pension grab, but wished to make it just \$70,000,000 more. The South as well as the North would have been saddled with this infamous addition to an already monstrous appropriation.

The Speaker of the House usually does not vote, but when the vote was taken on the Sherwood pension steal, Clark had the clerk call his name and record him for the bill. It was ostentatious—a play to the galleries—a play to the old soldier and pensioner vote—and that vote embraces not only the surviving soldiers, but their sons and their grandchildren, who wish to shift the whole cost of the pensioners' living to the government. Mr. Clark may have gained the pension grabbers' votes for that action, but he lost the support of the independent voters, without whom no President can be elected.

## LOTS-LIDDED WILLIAMSBURG.

No trifling political chicanery disturbs the lotus land of Williamsburg. So true in her memories, the ancient town sleeps on in the sun, letting no temporary vexation of mundane affairs break in upon her. It was election day in Williamsburg, but nobody remembered it. The clerk forgot to wake the electoral board, the electoral board could not arouse itself long enough to have the ballots printed, the candidates forgot they were running, the voters forgot they were alive. So about 10 o'clock a restless burglar, happening to read in the Richmond papers of an election elsewhere, remembered that they once had elections in Williamsburg, too. If once, why not again? Smitten by some pang of conscience, he prodded the somnolent board, and by noon they had awakened the printer, and the ballots were being printed. But it seemed too much trouble to hold an election, so the court was persuaded to give its opinion that the law requiring the ballots to be printed two days before the election would make the results illegal. By 4 o'clock everybody was taking the usual sleepy, forgetful again of these trivial things.

"Fast asleep? It is no matter; I sleep the honey-heavy dose of slumber," he said. "You have no figures nor no fantasies, which busy care draws in the brains of men; therefore, thou sleepest so sound."

It really is no matter to Williamsburg. She is going to get somebody to resign and somebody else to take his place, and so the tale is told. But the public mind has thrown off its lethargy long enough to express its opinions. "Williamsburg has shed fresh laurels to her already un-

blemished record as the sleepiest town in the world," says the Stand Patter. "Tell the outer world that this city is growing so fast, and is so busy with its prosperity that it has no time to waste on elections." It says the sole insurmountable in the community.

So, dear world at large, tread lightly on your path by Williamsburg, lest the drums and trappings of your conquests weave in the golden texture of her dreams some darkling strand from off the sieve of care. Why worry about elections when your head hangs heavy and your eyelids droop? Williamsburg wakes once a year to be sure that "the college" has a proper commencement. By some mistake of the calendar this year commencement and the election came in the same week. To do both justice was too much for Williamsburg. So Williamsburg went to commencement and then went to sleep, and Providence was left to take care of its lesser affairs. Life in Williamsburg is one long rest cure. And so.

"Sleep till the end, true soul and sweet! Nothing comes to thee now or strange. Sleep full of rest from head to foot; Lie still, dry dust, secure of change."

## EXPORTING AUTOMOBILES.

Richmond is reaching forward for a new place in the export trade of the world. Already this city manufactures and sends abroad steam locomotives, electric motors, tobacco, blotting paper, woodware, flavoring extracts, flour, lard, and now we are about to enter the field of manufacturing and exporting automobiles.

In the past ten months nearly 17,000 motor cars have been shipped to foreign countries, while for the same period only 845 cars were imported. In value of motor car exports France still leads the world with a total value of \$21,700,000 automobiles exported for 1911. But the United States is close behind with exports valued at \$20,000,000, an increase of 300 percent over 1908.

For the ten months ending April 30, 1911, the United States has exported machines to the value of \$16,500,000; machine parts, \$3,250,000; tires, \$1,000,000; engines, \$750,000, making a total of \$21,500,000.

"About 25 percent of the automobiles exported from the United States," says the Wall Street Journal, "are shipped to Canada; 40 percent to Europe (chiefly Great Britain); 20 percent to British Australia; 8 percent to South America."

A striking fact is shown in the steady decline of the average export value of machines. The average value for all automobiles shipped in 1900 was \$1,500; in 1912 this average had fallen to \$580—a reduction of almost one-half. This extraordinary recession in price is due partially to the lowering of prices by the manufacturers, and also to the fact that many machines were second-hand or rebuilt. This perhaps explains where the old cars go.

## AN INCONCLUSIVE PRIMARY.

Most of the third term organs agree in the following conclusion reached by the Kansas City Star: "Senator Burton deplores the light vote in the primary election. But the lightest primary votes have been many times larger than the votes of the old-fashioned caucusmen."

The old-fashioned caucusmen were participated in almost exclusively by party leaders and a few of the rank and file interested in politics. Their desires controlled results. Caucusmen did not indicate the party desire, except to that extent that showed politicians, in their caucus action, are guided by a knowledge of the sentiment among their constituents. On the other hand, the claim that the presidential primaries register accurately and completely the popular will is unsound; as a matter of fact, they are so far inconclusive.

## THE TARIFF BOARD SHOULD GO.

President Taft, during his administration, has treated the tariff question solely from the standpoint of the manufacturer. The farmer, the wage-earner and the consumer have been given little if any consideration. The farmer has felt aggrieved because of the proposals for reciprocal trade relations with Canada, which have been urged by the administration. The American workmen have discovered that the President's tariff board has not given any indication in its reports that it realized the existence of the wage-earner as a party to the tariff problem. The acceptance by President Taft and his board of the doctrine of comparative costs of production as a basis for tariff revision, as well as President Taft's approval of the Payne-Aldrich law, have also conveyed the general conviction that the President does not hold forth any hope for relief from the inequalities and injustices of excessive protection.

believed by a number of well-meaning but misguided supporters. Furthermore, no board of commission can take the tariff out of politics. The levying of customs duties is a legislative power which cannot be delegated by Congress. So long, therefore, as tariff laws are enacted they will be the object of partisan discussion and activity.

No reasons exist for the continuance of the present Tariff Board, and it is well that its existence is at an end. The records of the members of the board do not indicate that President Taft made any very careful effort to secure persons whose previous training and experience qualified them particularly for a study of the tariff problem. Instead of devoting itself exclusively to the collection of information, the board since its creation constantly "played politics." By the very conditions of its establishment, the board also represented a partisan point of view. It could only, according to its own announcements, study differences in costs of production here and abroad. Such a scope of work presupposes the protective principle. In other words, the board assumed we need a protective tariff, and then sought to find out what amount of protection is necessary by contrasting costs of production in the United States with those of foreign countries. To consider work of such a restricted and pre-conceived character, a means of finding out the truth relative to the tariff is, to say the least, absurd.

The actual work of the Tariff Board also afforded no ground for granting it a longer lease of life. It made three reports—one on paper and wood pulp, another on the cotton goods, and a third on the woolen and worsted goods industry. From a scientific standpoint, these reports are unpardonable. They show a complete lack of ability in collecting and preparing industrial and commercial statistics. Their arrangement is confusing and they contain a mass of undigested and irrelevant material. These reports also bear unmistakable signs of "huff" and a lack of sincerity. The value of the information cannot be ascertained because no clear statement can be found as to its source and extent. As a matter of fact, the reports of the board may be "epitomized in the statement that they consist of some elaborate analyses of expenses of producing goods in this country with some scattered and untrustworthy comparisons of a similar kind gathered in foreign countries. To this has been added a compilation of statistics from secondary sources, which were already available, relative to imports, exports, production and distribution of certain commodities. The findings of the board cannot be used as a basis of legislation.

The Democratic leaders in the House have steadfastly declined to give the Tariff Board another appropriation. Its continuance would have meant a waste of public money as well as a delay in real tariff revision to continue the work of the board. If money is appropriated for the collection of information relative to the tariff, it should not be given to any board or commission. Such a body or group of men, however lofty and disinterested their purpose may be, is fundamentally unfit for research and investigation. A commission like the Interstate Commerce Commission is a satisfactory organization for dealing with problems which require judicial consideration and adjustment. It is far better, however, to centralize in one man the direction of any work having to do with the collection of industrial and commercial data. If an appropriation should be made for a further study of the facts underlying our tariff problem, it should be for the purpose of establishing a bureau or division of tariff or industrial research in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The present Tariff Board is practically dead, continued, and no other board or commission should be established to take its place.

## THE HOUSE OF JOY.

Recently we have taken occasion to point out the evils of automobile mania. Yesterday in Richmond the other side of the shield was turned to our admiring eyes. Half a hundred cars rolled through the streets bearing for a joyous outing loads of children, who perhaps only once in the year know the happiness of riding in a real automobile. It was a pleasant sight, stirring in the breast a feeling of friendliness that seems missing when one has to jump for life out of the path of a roaring car, driven recklessly for a few minutes' sensation. To share in the happiness of little children by giving them a glorious afternoon is a worthy sensation.

This kind of generosity helps both those who give and those who receive. It costs nothing, yet its rewards are sure and lasting. It is strange that those who are blessed with fortune do not oftener find its best gift in the happiness they can bring to unfortunates. An automobile lent for a few hours to be a merry chariot for laughing children should teach how small is the price of joy. The orphan's outing means more than a year's beautiful memory to the orphan. It has its lesson for those who made it possible, and this lesson cannot be better expressed than in Souther's sentence: "Ah, if men but knew in what a small dwelling joy can live, and how little it costs to furnish it."

## Even the commonest loafer seems to have a sense of duty.

Even the commonest loafer seems to have a sense of duty. It seems like the more selfish a farmer is the bigger he puts his name on his bill.

## On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

Housecleaning. The beds are piled up in the barn and pa sleeps in the sink. Us kids sleep in the bathtub, which is pleasant. I don't think. The kitchen range is inside out, the carpets upside down. We've got the fiercest lookin' house. I guess in this man's town.

For 'most a week our pa and ma ain't said a pleasant word. I shouldn't be surprised at all if a divorce occurred. Pa says it is a doggone shame and makes him mighty sore. It seems to him the gol darn house was clean enough before. We're campin' out and eatin' all our meals now standin' up. It's been a week since we have had a real clean knife or cup. Pa says what is the doggone use of diggin' in like sin.

When, in a week, the house will be all dirtied up agin. Us kids get licked three times a day if we need it or not. It's dangerous to stand around in all the hired girl resigned her job when ma had just begun. Housecleaning is hygienic, but it sure ain't no fun.

## Life Insurance a La Mode.

Endowment Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.: Gentlemen,—In reply to about 10 percent of your questions as to our fitness to become a late deceased under your auspices, we would say: Our great-grandfather did NOT die of the whooping cough. We are under the impression that it was the group.

We do not drive a buzz wagon, work in a powder magazine or monkey around where there is any poison ivy. We have never received an internal machine, excepting once when a friend sent up a second-hand potato bug sprayer. We do not make impertinent remarks to policemen or make faces at the janitor of our flat.

We have never died before, therefore we cannot answer your questions as to how many times we have died, what we have died of and whether it is a lie or an acquired habit. We have never suffered from spavin, distemper, pip, ringbone or spring halt.

We do not practice on the cornet or sing in public, so from the viewpoint of violence, we are a fairly good risk. We do not experiment with gasoline stoves, take patent medicines and, like Webster's unabridged dictionary, we still have an appendix. We never try to vote the prohibition ticket in the Sixth Ward, and we never carry a gun that isn't loaded. Hoping we have all of the qualifications necessary, we remain, Sincerely yours,

## Unhonored and Unsung.

Chorizing red agents. Those who pass subscription lists. Bill collectors. Female impersonators. Households of grand opera divas. Hat trimmers (male). Beginners on the clarinet. Magazine joke writers. Parlor car porters. End sent hogs. Gas companies. Mr. Dinkhurst. Mr. Elmer Barrymore.

## Our Own Cookbook.

Mashed potatoes. Have two potatoes fall in love with each other. Of course, they will be sweet potatoes.

## From the Hickeyville Clarion.

Elmer Jones says the last time he went to call on Miss Amy Frisby, our popular milliner, her father, Deacon Stubbs, threw something large and round and hard at him. Hank Purdy says maybe it was a gardenier. Elmer says that sounds as though it might be, for it jarred him in the ear, all right.

Uncle Ezra Perkins, who is one of the oldest fellows in our midst, says he used to have a lot of warm friends around here, and if they all went where he thinks they did, they are still warm.

Last time in Stacks was in Chicago, he saw a mounted policeman, and Hod Peters says that's what they all ought to be—stuffed and mounted. Hod had a piece of hard luck down to the Rapid last time and didn't get home for thirty days.

Rushed 1905's complaints of hard times, and says if he should run his meal ticket through a planola now, it would play a lively tune.

Uncle Ez Perkins is so long and thin that he can't eat nothing but spaghetti.

Ans Frisby says that next time he goes down to the city, he is going to a hotel to eat some of them table d'hôte, just as like as not, he won't know whether to eat 'em with a fork or a spoon.

Ever since Hank Purdy plowed a ring for a circus last summer his head got the artistic temperament and can't play a straight furer to save its life.

## John H. Downing Elected Mayor

He Wins Office in Harrisonburg Over the Incumbent, John P. Burke.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Harrisonburg, Va., June 12.—John H. Downing, son of Hon. E. H. Downing, of Front Royal, was elected Mayor of Harrisonburg yesterday over John P. Burke, who was appointed Mayor last fall to succeed Colonel O. B. Koller. Downing's majority was 96 out of 145 votes. John G. Vancey, Jr., another new man, was elected recorder 2 to 1 over two opponents. Treasurer Sprinkle, Sergeant Atlarge and Assessor Woodson were re-elected. Councilmen elected are John S. Bradley, A. M. Loewner, T. E. Schrell, R. E. Lee Allen, T. N. Thompson, D. C. Devier, V. R. Slater, F. E. Nicholas, J. M. Smith.

Frederick, Rockingham county, voted for a bond issue of \$25,000 for water works.

S. K. Kieffer, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, polled five votes in Dayton.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Election in Rocky Mount. Rocky Mount, Va., June 12.—The election for Mayor and Councilmen passed off quietly, ninety-three votes being polled.

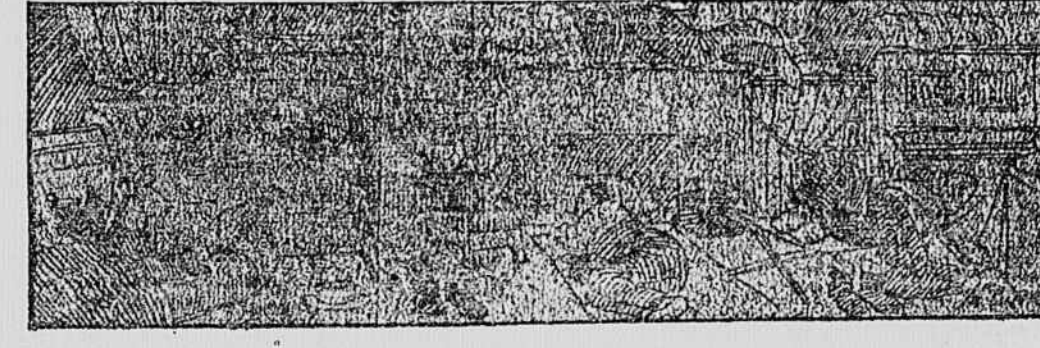
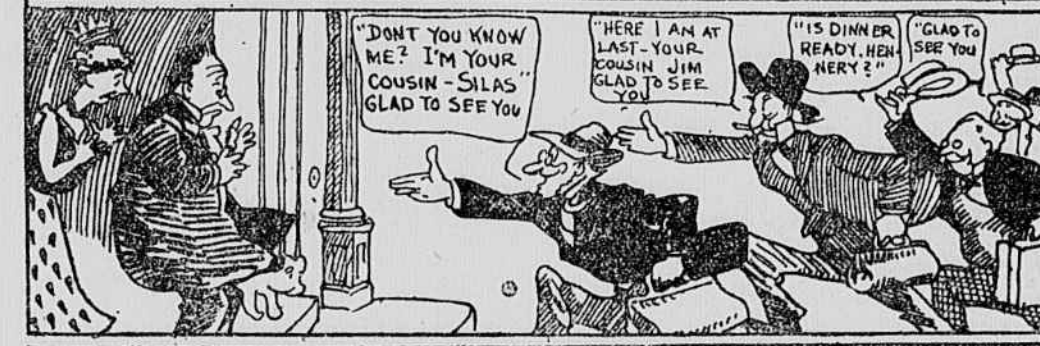
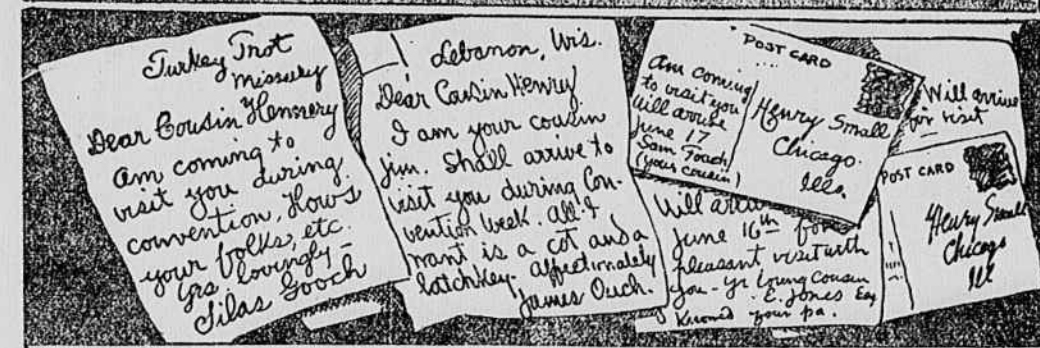
Mayor S. Greer, who has served for many years, defeated Captain G. W. B. Hale by a vote of 61 to 22, and the following Councilmen were elected: N. P. Angle, H. W. Peak, A. B. Garrett, W. C. Menefee, W. A. Belcher and Raymond Davis. Three other candidates, J. W. Farrow, H. C. Chittwood and R. H. Garrett, made the race.

Urbanna Has Election. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Urbanna, Va., June 12.—The election for municipal officers passed off

## VISITORS TO CHICAGO DURING CONVENTION WEEK

By John T. McCutcheon.

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and they frankly said, "If Woodrow Wilson is the nominee of the Democratic party I will be glad to give him my support."

To my mind there is a growing feeling of sympathy and respect for the South among a number of Republicans, and the fact that Woodrow Wilson succeeded Grover Cleveland as president of Princeton University and acquitted himself with honor and distinction to the extent that he was called by an overwhelming majority to govern the State of his adoption is an evidence of his superior talents. Moreover, he de-throned the "ring boss" of New Jersey, and has made his constituency rally royally to his support for the candidacy for President.

Virginia should be proud to have one of her sons again at the head of our government, and I suggest as a slogan for his Democratic workers the following lines, paraphrased from an old patriotic sentiment:

Breathes there a Virginian with State pride so dead,  
As never to himself hath said,  
"I wish a Virginian, born and bred,  
In our government at the head?"

—PHILIP F. BROWN.  
Blue Ridge Springs, June 11, 1912.

Where Hollyhocks Grow. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I noticed a little item in The Times-Dispatch of Friday commenting on the growth of hollyhocks.

In your rambles pass by the rear yard of 1827 Park Avenue and Park Street (Chas. Straus's residence) and you will see them reveling in their glory.

A RESIDENT OF PARK STREET.

Major Is Re-Elected. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Fredericksburg, Va., June 12.—The election at Colonial Beach resulted as follows: For Mayor, H. W. B. Williams (W. Hurley, H. S. Channing and C. A. Taylor. All are the incumbents.

Nelson Sale Elected. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Bedford City, Va., June 12.—In the municipal election yesterday there was a contest for the office of Mayor between Nelson Sale, the incumbent, and William Eubank, which resulted in the re-election of Mr. Sale. The Councilmen elected were F. O. Thomas, J. A. Clark, J. T. Davidson, W. P. Hart, L. R. Ellis, W. A. Palmer, T. C. Dennis and E. A. Overstreet.

The Vote in One Ward. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Staunton, Va., June 12.—The election here yesterday of city officers resulted in the election of the full Democratic ticket, except in the Second Ward, where one of the Democratic candidates for Board of Aldermen, Dr. C. T. Lewis, tied with a Republican candidate, Dr. S. C. Neff, each receiving 241 votes. The judges were late in the night recounting the vote to try to find a difference, but failed to succeed. Unless a contest makes a change it will be decided by casting lots.

Large Vote Is Polled. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Virginia, Va., June 12.—The election for Mayor and Council passed off very quietly yesterday. A large vote was polled. For Mayor there was no opposition, as R. C. Tuck, who had announced himself as candidate for that office, had withdrawn two weeks ago. For Council nine candidates were in the field. The following won: R. E. Andrus, Max Horn, T. G. Pool and W. W. Tuck. The old Council, and W. N. Daniel and J. W. Pleasant, new members, J. R. Hill and J. P. Williams, of the old Council, failed of reelection, while H. C. Crowell, a new candidate, also failed to reach the goal.

Senate Refuses to Reconsider. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, June 12.—The Senate today, 29 to 28, refused to reconsider its adoption of the conference report on the army appropriation bill enacting amendments which would legislate Major-General Leonard Wood out of his office as chief of staff of the army.

Officials of the War Department assert that the bill will cripple the general staff and the War College by the reduction of its members from about forty-seven to twenty-five officers, a number insufficient to keep up with modern military developments. With the exception of its head, General Clarence Edwards, the Insular Bureau will be swept bare of the specially trained officers who have directed the fortunes of the insular possessions. Most of the military attaches abroad,

including two Oriental experts in China, must be immediately recalled. The Philippine constabulary would lose all of the officers who have brought it to its present high state of efficiency.

It was hoped today that the legislation might be challenged judicially on constitutional grounds as an unauthorized infringement of the right of the President to appoint and direct officers of the military service.

The House will take up the adoption of the conference report to-morrow. If it accepts the report, only President Taft's signature will be necessary to make it law. It is understood that President will not veto the bill.

Major-General Wood, Brigadier-General Fustinet, Colonel Goethals and many other prominent officers would be excluded from the office of chief of staff by its provisions, and the maintenance or rejection of many army posts, characterized by the War Department as useless, would be left to a commission.

Railroad Is Sold. Wilmington, N. C., June 12.—An announcement is made here today of the purchase of the Wilmington, Newark and Southern Railroad, recently completed from Wilmington to deep water terminals at Southport, N. C., by H. C. McQueen, M. G. Corbett, John F. McNair, A. J. McKinnon and other prominent Eastern Carolina capitalists, who will improve the property and inaugurate regular passenger and freight service on the line which is regarded as important in any railroad development from Wilmington to the West in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal.

NATIONAL STATE AND CITY BANK. RICHMOND, VA. 3% ON SAVINGS 3%.

SENATE REFUSES TO RECONSIDER. Ready Money.

Determined to Pass Bill Which Will Put Wood Out of Office.

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